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The Grantees and Settlement of Hampton, N. H.

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[Reprinted from ESSEX INSTITUTE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS,
for October, 1917.]

SALEM, MASS.:
THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

1917

1240546

THE GRANTEES AND SETTLEMENT OF
HAMPTON, N. H.

BY V. C. SANBORN OF KENILWORTH, ILL.

New England genealogy seldom offers insoluble problems. In our more distinguished families there are few members who cannot, with some effort, be connected with the parent line. This is complicated, in the case of our middle-class families, by removals to distant settlements, and by no special desire on the part of the emigrant to keep in touch with his kindred. But the first migration to New England, breaking off all ties, makes the attempt to prove a connection most difficult,—and yet it is a task worthy the efforts of our best genealogical students.

That little band, the first settlers of Winnicunnet (afterwards called Hampton) was composed of at least two diverging groups. Search must be made in Southern England (Hampshire and Wiltshire) and in Eastern England (Norfolk and Suffolk) to find the homes of these men. They came from Newbury, Ipswich and Watertown, under the leadership of Stephen Bachiler.

The first authentic record is found in the list of those who presented their petition to the General Court of Massachusetts at that session which began on 6 September, 1638.

"The Court grants that the petitioners, Mr. Steven Bachiler, Christo: Hussey, Mary Hussey vidua, Tho: Crumwell, Samuel Skullard, John Osgood, John Crosse, Samu: Greenfeild, John Molton, Tho: Molton, Willi: Estow, Willi: Palmer, Willi: Sergant, Richd Swayne, Willi: Sanders, Robt Tucke, wth divers others, shall have liberty to begin a plantation at Winnacunnet" &c.¹

¹Records of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, vol. I, p. 236. The original petition is not among the Massachusetts Archives, nor any files relating to it. In the Suffolk Court Files, No. 26, appears the following, endorsed "Grant of Hampton":

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The first six grantees were all from the south or west of England. The last ten were probably from Norfolk or Suffolk. The "divers other", being unnamed, we may not assign, but they probably included others of Bachiler's neighbors or kinsmen, among them being his three Samborne grandchildren. Let us set forth briefly what has been found concerning the sixteen grantees, as to their life here and their English ancestry.

1. STEPHEN BACHILER. An Oxford graduate of St. John's in 1585-6; the disestablished vicar of Wherwell in Hampshire; and a "notorious inconformist". The main facts about his life have already been printed. He was the founder of Hampton in New England, and the first Pastor of the Hampton chureh.

2. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY [Christo: Hussey]. He was the most prominent man in early Hampton. Concerning his life in New England there is little to add to Dow's excellent account³, but I question his having had a son Joseph, Deputy to the General Court in 1672⁴. No such son appears in Hussey's will of 1685⁵. Captain Christopher Hussey filled nearly every office which the town or province could grant, and I believe the Deputy of 1672

"Memorandum y^t at y^e Gen^ll court holden at Boston, y^e 8th m^o called October (Ann: 1638) Mr Jno Winthrop Sent being then governor It was granted vnto Mr Steven Batcheller & his company who were come over vntited together by church covenant y^t according to there petition they exhibited they should have a plantation at Winnicunnett & accord[ing]ly they were shortly after to enter vpon & begin y^e same 3rd 7th m^o 39 and farther about the same time y^e sd plantation vpon Batcheller's request made known to y^c Court was named Hampton. Vera Copia p me Samuell Dalton Clarke.

"This is a true copie of y^e original on file as attests Tho: Bradbury".

This is evidently a copy from the Town Records of Hampton; and may be said to be conclusive as to dates from its evident age—nearly coincident with the grant itself.

³Vide Judge Batchelder's biography, *Register*, vol. 46, pp. 58-64, 157-61, 246-51, 345-50; *Batchelder Genealogy*, by F. C. Pierce; *Sanborn Genealogy*, pp. 59-66: *An Unforgiven Puritan* (N. H. Hist. Soc. Proc., vol. 5, pp. 172-205); *Genealogist*, n. s. vol. xix, pp. 270-84.

⁴Dow's *Hampton*, pp. 759-61.

⁵Ibid. cit., p. 760.

⁵Will of Christopher Hussey, *New Hampshire Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 287-90.

was the Captain himself. The Hussey blood still exists⁶ in Hampton, through the marriages of Christopher Hussey's daughters; but both his sons removed from Hampton. Stephen Hussey went to Nantucket (of which island his father was one of the purchasers from Mayhew in 1659) and became the ancestor of a long line of Husseys⁷. John Hussey went to Newcastle, Delaware, in 1692, and died there in 1707, leaving sons and daughters⁸.

Hussey and his sons were inclined to the Quaker doctrines, though the Captain seems never to have joined that sect definitely. Both sons had been fined for non-attendance at the Hampton church⁹, and in 1674 Captain Hussey and his son John, with eleven other Hampton men, were admonished for their "breach of the law called Quaker's meeting".¹⁰ In the same year Stephen Hussey was admonished for attending a Quaker's meeting at Boston.¹¹

Christopher Hussey married *circa* 1630, Theodate, daughter of Stephen Bachiler; she died "8th mo: 1648", and he married (2) at Hampton, 9 Dec., 1658, Ann, widow of Jeffrey Mingay.¹² There is no doubt that Hussey stood

⁶It may be well here to drive another nail in the misstatement (which Whittier himself accepted, perhaps on the authority of Joshua Coffin) that our New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was descended from Christopher Hussey. Whittier's mother, Abigail Hussey, was a descendant of Richard Hussey of Dover. No connection existed between this Richard Hussey and our Captain Christopher. *Vide Register*, vol. 50, pp. 295-6: *New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, vols. 6 and 7; and *Query No. 70 in Boston Transcript* of 3 March, 1894.

⁷For the Nantucket Husseys, *vide* publications of Nantucket Historical Association; and Hinchman's *Nantucket Settlers*, vol. 2, pp. 270-5.

⁸For wills of John Hussey and his sons, *vide* *Newcastle County Wills*, pp. 12-13, 30-1.

⁹*Records and Files of Quarterly Courts of Essex County*, vol. III, pp. 60, 100; vol. IV, pp. 132, 238; vol. V, pp. 298, 409.

¹⁰*Register*, vol. 61, p. 198.

¹¹Mingay was probably from Norfolk. At Topcroft, 5 Nov., 1605, "Jeffry Mingay and Jone Hunt" were married (*Norfolk Marriage Registers*, vol. V, p. 113). At Bedingham, 3 Oct., 1623, "Jeffrey Mingay and Grace Hilliard" were married (*Norfolk Marriage Registers*, vol. IV, p. 137). This latter marriage may be Jeffrey Mingay of Hampton,—Grace Hilliard was perhaps a relation of Emmanuel Hilliard, an early Hampton settler. The name of Mingay's widow however, was Ann.

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manfully by his father-in-law Bachiler through the Hampton disturbances, and helped to fit him for his return voyage to England in 1654.¹²

As manfully, Hussey and his nephew John Samborne, stood by Robert Pike in his contest with the Bay oligarchs in 1653; and, refusing to recant what they had stated in petition, were placed under bonds.¹³

Hussey's exact age, and the place of his birth, are still undiscovered. There were Husseys in Winchester, and there was a family of the name in Whiteparish, the home of the Pikes and Rolfes.¹⁴ It would seem natural that Hussey came from the same part of England as did Bachiler and the Pikes. His relationship to the one, and his long friendship with the other, argue a nearness in origin. But he has been identified with a Christophe Hussey who was baptized at Dorking in Surrey in 1599.¹⁵ Dorking is fifty miles northeast of Whiteparish, Winchester and Wherwell. The parish register of Dorking contains the marriage of John Hussey and Marie Moor (or Wood) on 5 Dec., 1593, and the baptisms of their three children.¹⁶

¹²Depositions of Colcord and Fifield, 8 April, 1673 (*Norfolk County Land Records*, vol. 2, fo. 437), "when Mr Steven Batcheller was vpon his voyage to England wee did hear him say to his son-in-law Mr Christopher Hussey that in const the sd Hussey had little or nothing from him wth his daughter wh^{ch} was then married to the sd Hussey; and also in const that the sd Hussey and his wife had been helpful vnto him both formerly and in fitting him for his voyage * * * he did give to the sd Hussey all his estate in household goods and debts, for wh^{ch} he gave a deed in writing." (*Essex Antiquarian*, vol. 11, p. 173).

¹³*Essex Antiquarian*, vol. 4, p. 114; *Sanborn Genealogy*, pp. 31-2.

¹⁴*Vide Register*, vol. 66, pp. 244-5, 253: also "John Hussey and Jone Thane" were mar. at Whiteparish 22 Nov., 1591 (*Wilts Reg.*, vol. 11, p. 4). Will of Henrie Hussey of Whiteparish, P. C. C., 1589 (63 Leicester), Marriage license 30 Jan., 1618-19, "Thomas Hussey of Whiteparish, aged 26, and Mary Moore of Tytherley, co. Southf., aged 25" (*Genealogist*, n. s. vol. 25, p. 94).

¹⁵*Farmer's Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* (1829) stated; on the authority of Alonzo Lewis, that Hussey came from Dorking [Dorking]. No reference is cited in confirmation. This early note of 1829 would be strong affirmative evidence of Hussey's birthplace, if it were not that many of Lewis's statements have since been proved erroneous.

¹⁶These dates are from a letter dated 17 Oct., 1894, from C. L. Hussey of Oxford, England, to Miss Hussey of Cornwall, N. Y. In this letter the name of John Hussey's wife is given as "Wood" Miss Sarah Hussey, now deceased, searched the Dorking register; she read the name "Moor".

- i. John, baptized 29 April, 1596; buried 8 Nov., 1597.
- ii. Christopher, baptized 18 Feb., 1598-9.
- iii. Marie, baptized 31 Jan., 1601-2.

That our Christopher Hussey was born in 1599 seems corroborated by Nathaniel Weare's statement made during the Masonian troubles in 1685,—he knew Hussey (as one of the sufferers) to be eighty-six years old.¹⁷ The record of Hussey's death at Hampton¹⁸ is not adverse:—

“Captain Christopher Hussey died the “sxt” day of March 1685-6, being about 90 years old; entred [interred] the 8th of March, 1685-6.”

Many of the statements as to Hussey's life seem to rest on the authority of Alonzo Lewis, the historian of Lynn. Hussey was said to have settled in Lynn in 1630; but no record is found of his being there before 1632. Hussey was said to have been cast away on the coast of Florida; Dow shows that this cannot be so. It is said that Bachiler refused to consent to the marriage of his daughter Theodate until Hussey agreed to go to New England, where Bachiler was preparing to settle. As no original record vouches for these statements, we must regard them as examples of that crude genealogical guess-work in vogue sixty years ago.

The difficulties attending a search for Hussey's ancestry arise, curiously enough, from a surfeit of Christopher Husseys in England during the seventeenth century. The name is not common, and “Christopher Hussey” seems an unusual combination. Yet no less than six of the name appear.

1. The child baptized at Dorking in 1599 (*vide supra*).
2. A Christopher Hussey was Mayor of Winchester, Hants, in 1609, 1618 and 1631. He married (1) at St. Mantrice, Winchester, 27 July, 1598, Margaret Emery, probably daughter of Richard Emery, a former mayor; (2) at Winchester Cathedral, 14 Feb., 1608, Amy

¹⁷ *New Hampshire Provincial Papers*, vol. 1, p. 565. Farmer's Belknap, vol. 1, p. 493.

¹⁸ *Ib. op. cit.* (foot note). The present Town Clerk of Hampton writes me that no deaths are now on the Town Records from 1682-92. Hon. Warren Brown, the historian of Hampton Falls, writes me: “I have examined everything available, and am unable to give any light on the matter: nor do I know of any source of information.”

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Reniger, daughter of Archdeacon Michael Reniger; she was buried at the Cathedral, 20 Oct., 1608. Mayor Christopher Hussey died at Winchester in 1651. His will, dated 18 Dec., 1651, was proved in the Archdeacon's court at Winchester 7 Feb., 1652, by the oath of Christopher Hussey, only child and executor. An abstract follows:

"Daughter in law Mary Hussey. Son Christopher Hussey house where I live, with lease &c. for life of him and his wife,—then to John Hussey his son. Said John Hussey the garden on south side of my house which I hold of the city: also my house on the High Street where Will: Oram now lives,—provided that his father and mother shall have it during their lives. Frances Hussey, my grandchild, my silver tankard &c. Margaret Hussey, my grandchild, 3 silver spoons &c. Mary Hussey, my grandchild, my great charger &c. The poor of St. Maurice, of Compton and of Kingsworthy. Grandson Robert Hussey £5 in hands of Mr. Edmund Rigge, to be kept till he accomplish age of 14 or 16, towards binding him apprentice, or else to age of 21. Grandson Christopher Hussey the same. Residue to son Christopher Hussey, Executor." Witness : Edmund Rigge, Katherin Crowch, Patience Wilsheer. "7 Feb., 1651-2: This will was proved in common form before Mr. John Holloway, substitute to the R^t W^pful Robt. Mason, Dr of Lawe & admon. granted to Christopher Hussey, son and sole exr., he having first taken the oath &c."

When I saw this will at Winchester 22 years ago, I thought our man was certainly found. Two Christopher Husseys, father and son, living within a dozen miles of Bachiler's known home at Newton Stacey, seemed identification enough. But in 1651 both father and son were living, the latter with a wife Mary and six children ! They may have been connections of our man, but he certainly could not have been either of them.

3. "Christophorus Hussey et Editha Minson, vid." were married at Netherbury, Dorset, 21 June, 1619. (*Dorset Marriage Registers*, vol. VII, p. 84.)

4. A Christopher Hussey, gent., of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middx.¹⁹, died in 1611, and his will was proved at P. C. C. in that year. (84 Wood). An abstract was printed in *Essex Institute Coll.*, vol. 40, p. 298. He was not our man, and came probably from Westoning in Bedfordshire.

5. Sussex (adjoining Surrey on the south) had several families of Hussey, whose pedigrees were printed by Berry.²⁰ One of these families, located at Cuckfield, contains a Christopher Hussey, and the data given by Berry is confirmed by the Parish Register of Cuckfield²¹:

¹⁹The printed Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields show the baptism of a Christopher Hussey in 1602, and the burials of two Christopher Husseys, one in 1602 and one in 1607.

²⁰Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees*, pp. 126, 286-8, 344.

²¹Printed by Sussex Record Society.

1. JOHN HUSSEY, of Paynes in Cuckfield (son of John Hussey of Slinfold), d. 1600. Married (1) Joan Appesley; (2) Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Wroth of Enfield. Children: —
 - i. George, of Slinfold.
2. ii. Nathaniel, b. *circa* 1580.
 - iii. John, "clerk" in 1627; called by Berry "of Lincoln's Inn".
 - iv. Robert, "one of the bridge masters in London"; said to have had 4 sons living in Barbadoes, 1666.
 - v. Thomas, "of Allhallows, Bread Street, grocer"; m. and left descendants.
 - vi. Martha, m. at Cuckfield, 24 Nov., 1598, "Courtes Coales".
 - vii. Lydia, m. —— Crabb.
 - viii. Ann, m. —— Street.
2. NATHANIEL HUSSEY, of Leigh in Cuckfield. Died 1626-7;²² married Mary, dau. of Richard Catelyn of Woolverstone in Suffolk.²³ Children: —
 - i. Nathaniel, b. 1606; d. 1616.
 - ii. Marie, bapt. at Cuckfield 27 Sept., 1607; lvg. 1627.
 - iii. Deinise, b. and d. 1608.
 - iv. John, b. 1609; d. 1611.
 - v. Martha, b. and died 1610.
 - vi. George, bapt. at Cuckfield 8 Dec., 1611; lvg. 1627; m. twice.
 - vii. Christopher, bapt. at Cuckfield 8 Jan., 1614-15.
 - viii. Jane (or Joan), bapt. at Cuckfield 10 March, 1615-16; lvg. 1627.
 - ix. John, bapt. at Cuckfield 10 May, 1618; lvg. 1627.
 - x. Nathaniel, b. 1619; d. 1621.
 - xi. Ann, bapt. at Cuckfield 15 July, 1621; lvg. 1627.
 - xii. Dorothy, b. 1622; d. 1624-5.
 - xiii. Elizabeth (no bapt. found); said by Berry to have "ob. in New England".
 - xiv. Catherine (no bapt. found); lvg. 1627.
3. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY. Baptized at Cuckfield 8 Jan., 1614-15. Too young to have been our man, but the name may indicate some connection between the Cuckfield and Dorking Husseys. Said by Berry to have been of Gravesend, Kent. Perhaps ancestor of Christopher Hussey, D. D., Rector of West Wickham, Kent, in 1753.
6. Christopher Hussey was defendant in the Chancery Bill brought *circa* 1670 by Thomas Mayhew (Chancery Proc. bef. 1714, Bridges 410/163.) But the parties to this bill (which relates to a shipping business) were neither Thomas Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard nor our Christopher Hussey of Hampton.

²²Will of Nathaniel Hussey and definitive sentence 1627; P. C. C. (123 Skynner).

²³Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. 43, p. 11. Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. 8, pp. 31-2. Woolverstone was Timothy Dalton's English vicarage *vide English Home of Mr. Timothy Dalton*, Blake (1898).

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3. MARY HUSSEY, VIDUA. Why she should be the only female grantee is hard to answer. She was perhaps a relative of Captain Christopher Hussey, but no affirmative evidence of this has been found. She has been ingeniously worked up into Christopher's mother; and the name of the wife of John Hussey having been transformed from Moor to Wood, she has been linked with John Woodin, to whom she conveyed 16 acres of land in Hampton 25 April, 1648.²⁴ All this seems pure surmise, and wild genealogical guessing. In 1650 seats in the Hampton meeting-house were assigned to "ould mistris husse" and to "her dafter husse".²⁵ Widow Mary Hussey died at Hampton 16 June, 1660, and troubles us no further. It may be noted that "Mary Hussey, widow", appears among the associates of John White in his New England adventure.²⁶ On the list her name is given between the names of two associates living in New England, but she is not specifically so described.

4. THOMAS CROMWELL [Tho: Crumwell]. Here again we are on uncertain ground: but we can at least clear up some misstatements about this pioneer, who was undoubtedly a Newbury man. There was in Newbury a family named Cromlon or Cromwell, all probably related. The town records state that in 1635 Thomas Cromlon and his wife died.²⁷ On 24 Feb., 1638, Thomas Cromwell, with Samuel Scullard, John and Robert Pike, and Nicholas Holt, was fined for non-attendance at Newbury town meeting.²⁸ 6 Aug., 1638, Thomas Cromwell is mentioned on Newbury town records.²⁹ In the division of the Newbury ox-common, 12 March, 1641-2, the name of Thomas Cromwell appears, followed by those of Samuel Scullard and Richard Kent, senior.³⁰ On 7 Dec., 1642, Thomas Cromwell appears among the proprietors of Newbury.

²⁴Land Records of old Norfolk County (*Essex Antiquarian*, vol. I, p. 22).

²⁵Dow's *Hampton*, p. 759.

²⁶Register, vol. 61, p. 280.

²⁷This is an interpolation in the records: and the date may be incorrect (Currier's "*Ould Newbury*", p. 23).

²⁸Newbury Town Records.—Coffin, p. 25; Currier, p. 49.

²⁹Newbury Town Records.—Currier, p. 57.

³⁰Newbury Town Records.—Currier, p. 55.

This was undoubtedly our Hampton grantee, and he probably died at Newbury in 1645.³¹ On 29 Sept., 1646 the will of "Thomas Croomwell" was brought in to the Ipswich court to be proved.³² "Giles Croomwell" objected to it, and the court ordered Mr. John Lowle and Mr. Edw: Woodman to take an inventory of the estate. 6 Aug., 1647, the Salem court addressed Mr. Woodman, saying "that the Ipswich court ordered Mr. John Lowle and himself to take into custody the goods of Thomas Cromlom of Newbury deceased that were in the hands of Samuel Scullard, deceased". Not having done so they are now ordered to answer next court.

Probably this Thomas Croomwell or Cromlom was closely related to Giles Cromlom, who died in Newbury 25 Feb., 1673. It, therefore, behooves us to search the record of Giles. His first wife died at Newbury 14 June, 1648: her Christian name (not given in the town record) is said in Henry Short's copy, made in 1690, to have been Alice. There may be some confusion here, for Giles married, 10 Sept., 1648, for his second wife, Alice Wiseman.³³ But it is worth noting that at Eling in Hampshire, on 8 Feb., 1629-30, Giles Cromwell and Alice Weeke were married.³⁴ Eling is just outside Southampton, and very near the Wiltshire parishes whence came the Rolfes and Pikes.³⁵ The will of Giles Cromwell³⁶ mentions but two children—(i) Philip, probably he who settled in Dover and left descendants, and (ii) a daughter bearing the uncommon name Argentine; she married Benjamin Cram, son of "good old John Cram" of Hampton.

Coffin in his "History of Newbury",³⁷ and Dow in his "History of Hampton",³⁸ insist on identifying the Hamp-

³¹ Newbury Prop's Records,—Currier, p. 84.

³² Probate Records of Essex County, vol. I, p. 53.

³³ Newbury Vital Records.

³⁴ Hampshire Marriage Registers, vol. 7, p. 24.

³⁵ A connection or close friendship existed between the Cromwells and the next grantee, Samuel Scullard. It, therefore, becomes important to note that the Hampshire Scullards (*vide post*) owned lands in Eling.

³⁶ Essex Probate, Docket 6583. The will is signed "The marke N of Giles Cromwell". The inventory is styled,—"the inventory of Giles Cromlon".

³⁷ Coffin's Newbury, p. 300.

³⁸ Dow's Hampton, p. 650-1.

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ton grantee with the privateering Captain Thomas Cromwell, whose remarkable rise to fortune is told by Winthrop,³⁹ and who died in Boston in 1649.⁴⁰ There is no reason for believing that the Newbury Cromwells or Cromlons had any connection with the gallant sea captain: nor is there any evidence to connect either with the Salem Cromwells, Philip, Thomas and John, whose ancestry has been traced to Wiltshire.

There is no reason to believe that Thomas Cromwell ever lived in Hampton, or had any interest there.

5. SAMUEL SCULLARD. This unusual name I have found in Hampshire and Wiltshire. It was not uncommon near Andover, Hants, and I have traced for several generations a family of the name⁴¹ who held the

³⁹ Winthrop's *Journal* (Hosmer's ed.), vol. II, p. 272-3.

⁴⁰ Will of Captain Thomas Cromwell, *Register*, vol. 3, p. 268; vol. 31, p. 175.

⁴¹ Essex Institute Collections, vol. 39, pp. 365-9.

⁴² 1. JOHN SCULLARD: bought manor of Up Clatford in 1544. Buried at Up Clatford 14 April, 1587; will (P. C. C. 26 Spencer) dated 10 Nov., 1585, proved 21 May, 1587, mentions land in East Vernham, Heath, Eling, and Andover, Hants, and in Chute, Wilts. Married Alice —, who was buried at Up Clatford 22 Dec., 1580.

Children:—

2. i. John.
- ii. Joan, m. — Williams.
- iii. Margaret, m. Richard Tuggie at U. C. 2 Oct., 1572.
- iv. Alexander, a minor in 1585; m. and had issue; bur. at U. C. 2 Dec., 1632.

2. JOHN SCULLARD: held manor of Up Clatford; buried there 10 July, 1612. Will dated 10 May, 1609, proved in Bishop's Court at Winchester 1612. Married at Weyhill [Penton Grafton], 28 July, 1572, Agnes Noyes, sister of Peter Noyes of Andover; she was buried at U. C. 12 Aug., 1612, and her will was also proved in Bishop's Court at Winchester.

Children:—

- i. John, inherited manors of Fawley and Eling, which he ordered sold by his execs. Will (P. C. C. 46 Soame) dated 15 Aug., 1619, proved 17 May, 1620. Married Mary — and had (i) Thomas, (ii) Anne.
- ii. George, inherited manor of Up Clatford, which he sold in 1684.
- iii. Richard, inherited lands in Chute and East Vernham.
- iv. Alice, m. George Tarrant at U. C. 8 Jan., 1599.
- v. Mary, m. William Jeffrey at U. C. 7 Oct., 1605.

The registers of Up Clatford contain entries of other Scullards, whom I have not connected with this line. The name still survives in Hampshire.

manor of Upper Clatford, Hants, where successive Sanbornes and their kin were Rectors from 1563 to 1660. It will be noted that a connection existed between these Scullards and Peter Noyes of Andover, probably father of that Peter Noyes who came to New England in 1638, settling in Sudbury.⁴³

Samuel Scullard was born *circa* 1615. He married Rebecca, daughter of Richard Kent, senior,⁴⁴ of Newbury.

Children (all born in Newbury) :—

⁴³For Noyes, *vide Register*, vol. 32, pp. 407-11; and vol. 47, pp. 71-5. Peter Noyes of Sudbury was a distant cousin of the Noyeses of Newbury.

"The Newbury Kents have never been satisfactorily catalogued. Two passengers named Richard Kent came to New England on the *Mary and John* in March, 1634 (*Register*, vol. 9, p. 267), and both settled in Newbury. Although they were not related, so far as we know, one was called "Senior" and the other "Junior". Both undoubtedly belonged to the Wiltshire and Hampshire group who came under the leadership of Thomas Parker and James and Nicholas Noyes. It will be remembered that William Noyes, Rector of Cholderton, Wilts, the father of James and Nicholas, had a daughter who married Thomas Kent of Over Wallop, Hants. (*Register*, vol. 41, p. 65, and vol. 53, p. 35.)

1. Richard Kent, Senior, the father of Rebecca Scullard, was a maltster, and died 15 Jnne, 1654. His will was proved in Ipswich court 20 Sept., 1654 (*vide Essex County Probates*, vol. I, pp. 186-8). It mentions his wife Emma, son John (b. 1645), dau. Sarah (in England), and daughter Rebecca Bishop. It calls Stephen Kent his brother. This Stephen Kent came to New England with his wife Margery in the *Confidence*, in April, 1638 (*Register*, vol. 14, p. 235). In England he was a linen-draper at Salisbury, and Mr. George W. Chamberlain notes his marriage license of 10 Ang., 1637,—"Steven Kent of Sarum, lynnendraper, 32: and Margery Norris of Wallop, co. South". Allegation calls her "of Collingborne Kingston [Wilts] sp. 24" (*Genealogist*, n. s. vol. 30, p. 126). They were married at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, 10 Ang., 1637 (*Wilts Mar. Reg.*, vol. 13, p. 69). This first wife soon died, leaving a dau. Mary. Stephen Kent married twice more, removed to Haverhill and then to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he died in 1679. Admon. on his estate was granted in that year to his "only son, Stephen Kent" (*New Jersey Archives*, vol. xxxi, p. 43).

2. Richard Kent, Junior. His first wife, Jane —, died at Newbury, 26 June, 1674, and he married (2) Mrs. Joanna Davison, at Newbury, 6 Jan., 1675. He was the grantee of "Kent's Island", and died at Newbury 25 Nov., 1689. He was the uncle of Nathaniel and James Brading, sons of William Brading of Godshall, Isle of Wight. Nathaniel Brading died at Madagascar: *vide* his will dated 16 Nov., 1645 (*Register*, vol. 44, pp. 385-6.) James Brading lived first at Newbury, where he married, 11 Oct., 1657, Hannah, dau. of Joseph Rock of Boston; bnt he afterwards removed to Boston, where he is described as an ironmonger (*Suffolk Deeds*, vol. VIII, pp. 29-30, 120, 159-63, 286-7). The question as to which Richard

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- i. MARY, born 9 Jan., 1641. Married at Newbury, 2 Dec., 1656, John Rolfe.⁴⁵ They removed to Nantucket, but returned to Cambridge. John Rolfe was taken suddenly ill at the house of his brother Benjamin in Newbury, and died there in Sept., 1681. His widow was living in Cambridge in 1683. The sons removed to Woodbridge in New Jersey.
- ii. REBECCA, born and died 1643.
- iii. SARAH, born 18 June, 1645. Married Samnel Dennis⁴⁶ of Woodbridge, New Jersey, where they had,—(i) Samuel, b. 1672; (ii) Robert, b. 1676; (iii) Sarah, b. 1673; (iv) Jonathan, b. 1683, d. 1688.

Kent was uncle of the Bradings is settled by James Brading's deposition in *Essex Co. Court Files*, vol. II, p. 30.

Kents were plentiful in Hampshire and Wiltshire. *Vide* will of Richard Pyle of Over Wallop in Hants, dated 26 Jan., 1623-4, proved in P. C. C. 12 May, 1629 (37 Ridley), mentioning "John Kent, my sister Osgood's son, Stephen and Thomas Kent, his brothers". William and Richard Kent were overseers of Pyle's will. I think Over Wallop was probably the habitat of Richard Kent, senior. It lies near the Wiltshire border, just across from Boscombe in Wilts, where lived a family of Kent, originating in Over Wallop. For Kent of Boscombe, *vide Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, vol. VII, pp. 228-35. The registers of Over Wallop should be searched,—they begin in 1550; also the wills at Winchester, which would doubtless reveal much. Cf. also notes on John Osgood, *post*, showing another Over Wallop connection. A Hampshire Lay Subsidy, 175/485, 7 James I (1609-10), shows at Nether Wallop Richard Kent, and at Over Wallop John Kent, John Kent "of Thongam", John Kent "farmer", Peter and Henry Osgood, John and Richard Pyle, and Phillip Whiteate.

⁴⁵John Rolfe, who married Mary Scullard, was one of the sons of Henry Rolfe of Newbury, who died there 1 March, 1643. *Vide* will of Henry Rolfe in *Essex County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 21-2. Henry Rolfe was the brother of John Rolfe, who died in Newbury 8 Feb., 1664. *Vide* will of John Rolfe in *Essex County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 438-9: he leaves £10 to "John Rose my brothrs sonn and vnto his two daughters Marie and Rebecca Rose five pounds. For Henry and John Rolfe, *vide Register*, vol. 66, pp. 250-1, where their English ancestry is set forth. It may be noted that at Woodbridge, N. J., there was a Benjamin Cromwell (with wife Sarah) who was called a brother of John Rolfe, Junior, in the probate proceedings of Rolfe, 1697 (*New Jersey Wills*, p. 394). For this Rolfe family, *vide* Hoyt's *Salisbury and Amesbury Families*, vol. I, p. 301; and Paige's *Cambridge*, p. 645.

⁴⁶Samuel Dennis, who married Sarah Scullard, was a man of note in Woodbridge, and filled many important offices. He is said to have had brothers John and Jonathan. (*Vide History of Woodbridge*, pp. 161-3 and *passim*). In *Register*, vol. 49, p. 442, he is called a son of Thomas Dennis, but this is not verified. Samuel Dennis's son Robert suggests a kinship with Robert Dennis of Yarmouth, one of the associates in Daniel Pierce's purchase of Woodbridge in 1667.

Scullard never lived in Hampton, but remained in Newbury, dying there in April, 1647. His will was proved in the Ipswich court, 28 Sept., 1647.⁴⁷ His widow married (2) at Newbury, 3 Oct., 1647, John Bishop. They removed first to Nantucket, but in 1677 Bishop sold his Nantucket lands and removed to Woodbridge in New Jersey, where he died.

6. JOHN OSGOOD. Here we certainly have a Hampshire man, coming from Wherwell, Stephen Bachiler's vicarage, and connected with Over Wallop. The late Osgood Field identifies him as the son of Robert Osgood of Wherwell, and the grandson of Peter Osgood of Wallop.⁴⁸ Compare also the will of William Spencer of Chertiton, Hants, dated 14 Aug., 1576.⁴⁹ Spencer was a son-in-law of Peter Osgood of Over Wallop, and his will mentions his wife's brothers, the Osgoods, and names Stephen Bachiler as an advisory trustee. John Osgood never lived at Hampton, but removed to Andover, where he died in 1651.⁵⁰ For his English ancestry and New England descendants, *vide Osgood Genealogy*.

Here the list of grantees divides sharply. The remaining petitioners were evidently East Englanders.

7. JOHN CROSS. Came to New England in April, 1634, with his wife Ann, on the *Elizabeth* of Ipswich,⁵¹ he being aged 50 and she 38. Many of his fellow passengers are traceable to Suffolk, and that is where I should place Cross;⁵² yet on the Hampton petition he is among Norfolk men. Settled first in Ipswich. In 1638

⁴⁷*Probate Records of Essex County*, vol. 1, pp. 82-4.

⁴⁸*Register*, vol. 20, pp. 22-8.

⁴⁹*Register*, vol. 45, pp. 235-6.

⁵⁰Will of John Osgood, *Essex County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 141-2.

⁵¹*Register*, vol. 14, p. 329.

⁵²He was evidently not the John Cross, widower, who on 1 Sept., 1631, obtained a license to marry Ann Osborne of East Bergholt, the marriage to take place at St. Peter's, Ipswich (Crisp's *Suffolk Marriage Licenses*, p. 65). That John Cross had a son William, baptized at St. Nicholas', Ipswich, 14 Aug., 1633, and a daughter Margaret, baptized there 22 Feb., 1635-6, nearly two years after our John Cross sailed for New England (Printed Registers of St. Nicholas', Ipswich, *passim*.)

he was apparently living in Newbury,⁵³ but in 1639 he came to Hampton. He was an important man in early Hampton, Deputy to the General Court, Moderator of town meetings, and Commissioner to end small causes. He is said to have supported Bachiler in the Hampton troubles,⁵⁴ but soon returned to Ipswich, selling his great farm at Hampton to Roger Shaw in 1647.⁵⁵ Cross died in Ipswich in 1650, and his will was proved in the Ipswich court 25 March, 1651.⁵⁶ His widow removed to Watertown, dying there in 1669. Their only child, Hannah Cross, married Thomas Hammond, son of William, of Watertown, who came from Lavenham in Suffolk. Hannah (Cross) Hammond died in Watertown 24 March, 1656-7. Her only child, Thomas Hammond, settled on the Cross farm in Ipswich, which John Cross had intended should endow a free school there, if his daughter died without issue.

8. SAMUEL GREENFIELD. A weaver from Norwich; examined for passage to New England 12 May, 1637, with his wife Barbara and two children, Barbara and Mary.⁵⁷ Settled first in Salem and then in Ipswich. At the latter place he married (2) *circa* 1638, Susan, widow of Humphrey Wyth or Wise, and they sold to Thomas Emerson, 4 March, 1638-9, the 100-acre farm granted to Wyth.⁵⁸ Removed to Hampton in 1639, but left there before 1641 for Exeter. At Exeter, in 1641, his daughter Mary was ravished by Jonathan Thing, who was ordered to be whipped and to pay a fine of £20 to Greenfield.⁵⁹ The inhabitants of Exeter petitioned the General Court in 1644 to allow Greenfield to sell wine, but the court ordered that this be denied "vntill the Corte have a more full and satisfactory account of him."⁶⁰ Apparently he reinstated himself in their opinion, for 6 May, 1646,

⁵³ *Vide* baptism of his daughter Hannah, *post*.

⁵⁴ Brown's *Hampton Falls*, p. 157.

⁵⁵ Land Records of Norfolk County (*Essex Antiquarian*, vol. 1, p. 22.)

⁵⁶ *Essex County Probate Records*, vol. 1, pp. 125-8.

⁵⁷ *Register*, vol. 14, p. 328.

⁵⁸ *Ancient Records of Town of Ipswich*: *vide* also *Probate Records of Essex Co.*, vol. I, p. 11.

⁵⁹ *Mass. Gen'l Ct. Rec.*, vol. I, p. 317.

⁶⁰ *Mass. Gen'l Ct. Rec.*, vol. III, p. 8.

with Anthony Stanian and James Wall, he was appointed to end small causes under 20s.⁶¹ Falling again from grace, the Salem court, in April, 1649, found him guilty of "singing a lascivious song and using unseemly gestures therewith". He was sentenced to be whipped or fined £6.⁶² He chose to pay the fine. Again, in December, 1649, the Salem court (on deposition of William Howard and Mary Perkins that he had altered in his own name a bill of sale to his stepdaughter, Emma Wyth), continued the case to the Boston court on charge of forgery, the court being informed that he was in the prison at Boston.⁶³ After this we hear no more of him.

9. JOHN MOULTON [John Molton]. From Great Ormesby (Ormesby St. Margaret) in Norfolk. "April the 11th 1637. The examination of John Moulton of Ormsby in Norf. husbandman, aged 38 yeares, and Anne his wife, aged 38 yeares, with 5 children, Henry, Merey, Anne, Jane and Bridgett, and 2 Saruants, Adam Gooddens, aged 20 yeres, and Allis Eden, aged 18 yers".⁶⁴ John Mouton and Ann Greene were married at Ormesby St. Margaret 24 Sept., 1623.⁶⁵ Moulton is an old Norfolk name, and a search in the wills at Norwich would probably show his ancestry. *Vide* Moulton entries in an abstract of the rentals of Ormesby manor, with Scratby, in 1610.⁶⁶ John Moulton was a useful citizen in Hampton, the first Deputy to the General Court, and died at Hampton in 1650.⁶⁷ He was the ancestor of Gen. Jonathan Moulton. For his descendants, *vide* Dow's *Hampton*, pp. 862-78; *Moulton Genealogy* (1899); and, where verified, *Moulton Annals* (1906).

10. THOMAS MOULTON [Tho: Molton]. He was born

⁶¹ *Mass. Gen'l Ct. Rec.*, vol. III, p. 64.

⁶² *Essex County Court Records*, vol. I, pp. 168, 182.

⁶³ *Register*, vol. 14, p. 325.

⁶⁴ *Norfolk Marriage Registers*, vol. vii, p. 42. The entries given are from the transcripts, which are evidently in existence from an early date, though Mr. Phillimore thought not before 1693. *Supp. to How to Write the History of a Family*, p. 324.

⁶⁵ *Register*, vol. 69, p. 342.

⁶⁶ Will of John Moulton, *New Hampshire Wills* (State Papers, vol. xxi, pp. 18-19).

circa 1605,⁶⁷ and was perhaps a brother of John Moulton, coming also from Ormesby, though no record is found. He came first to Newbury, lived in Hampton for some years, but removed in 1654 to Wells, where he was the ancestor of many Maine Moultons. Some of his descendants are given in *Moulton Annals* (*vide supra*).

11. WILLIAM ESTOW [Willi: Estow]. Another Ormesby man, who married at Ormesby St. Margaret 15 July, 1623, "Mary Mouton, widow".⁶⁸ The Estows also appear on the rentals of Ormesby manor in 1610 (*vide supra*). William Estow came to Newbury in 1637, and died at Hampton 23 Nov., 1655.⁶⁹ He was a useful citizen in Hampton, served many times on juries, was twice Deputy to the General Court, and three times a Commissioner to end small causes. His will mentions two daughters only: (i) Sarah, who m. Morris Hobbs, and (ii) Mary, who m. Thomas Marston. A bequest to the children of William Moulton leads us to infer that Moulton was a child of Estow's wife by her former marriage. She had predeceased Estow, possibly in England.

12. WILLIAM PALMER [Willi: Palmer].⁷⁰ A fourth Ormesby man,—perhaps that "William Paulmer of the Parish of Ormsbie" who married Mary Stamforth at Ranworth (Norfolk), 30 Jan., 1607-8.⁷¹ A "William Palmer, gent.", is given on the rent roll of Ormesby manor in 1610.⁷² There is no doubt that our man had interests in Ormesby (*vide* deed to the Shermans, *post*). No record is found of his sailing to New England, but he was at Watertown in 1636-7,⁷³ and at Newbury in 1637. A deed is found in Ipswich Court files, dated 10 March, 1645, from Palmer to his daughter Martha and her husband, Captain John Sherman, wherein, in consideration of

⁶⁷Deposition of Thomas Monlton, Massachusetts Archives, 38b.

⁶⁸Will of William Estow, *New Hampshire Wills* (State Papers, vol. xxxi, pp. 30-2).

⁶⁹For notes on Palmer, credit is due to Mr. William Lincoln Palmer of Boston, who published his Palmer pedigree in 1916, having printed in 1914 some notes on William Palmer's descendants in *Register*, vol. 68, p. 259.

⁷⁰*Norfolk Marriage Registers*, vol. III, p. 88.

⁷¹*Register*, vol. 69, pp. 342-5.

his daughter's release "of a parcel of land in Great Ormsby in old England", worth £105, Palmer conveys to John and Martha Sherman all his houses and lands in Newbury and Hampton.⁷² Palmer married (2) Ann —, who survived him, married (2) Francis Plumer, and died at Newbury 18 Oct., 1665. William Palmer had four other children besides Martha, and died at Hampton between 10 March, 1645, and 6 Oct., 1647.

13. WILLIAM SARGENT [Willi: Sergant]. At Ipswich 1633, Newbury 1635, Salisbury 1639, Amesbury 1655-75. He and Thomas Bradbury married sisters, daughters of John Perkins of Ipswich. Sargent's first wife, Elizabeth Perkins, is said to have been born in 1618. Concerning Sargent's own age there is some dispute. One account says he was born in 1598, and another says the year of his birth was 1602. There seems no reliable testimony as to what part of England he came from, though the author of the *Sargent Record* (1899) believes he came from the West of England.⁷³ In his will, dated 14 March, 1671-2, and proved at Salem in 1675, he calls himself a "seaman".⁷⁴ The exact date of his death is not given on the town records, but he was living on 1 July, 1678,⁷⁵ and dead before 14 April, 1675,⁷⁶ when his will was proved. William Sargent never lived at Hampton, removing to Salisbury, and finally settling in that part which became Amesbury. For his descendants, *vide* Hoyt's *Salisbury and Amesbury Families*, Vol. I, pp. 310-4; and *Sargent Record* (1899).

14. RICHARD SWAYNE. Though this name is found in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset, it is not uncommon in Norfolk, and that I believe to be the county from which he came. No exact record shows when he came

⁷²Records of Essex Co. Qlty Ct., vol. II, p. 349. For ancestry of Capt. John Sherman of Watertown, *vide Register*, vol. 66, pp. 322-6.

⁷³Sargents were not uncommon in Norfolk and Suffolk; he may have come from there.

⁷⁴He is also so described in the records of old Norfolk Co. in two deeds, one as grantee 25 March, 1647, and one as grantor 25 March, 1648 (*Essex Antiquarian*, vol. I, p. 50).

⁷⁵*Essex Antiquarian*, xiii, 106.

⁷⁶*Essex Antiquarian*, xiii, 107.

to New England.⁷⁷ He is said to have settled first in Rowley, but here he is confused with a genuine Rowley man, Richard Swan. His daughter Elizabeth was baptized by Bachiler at Newbury, 9 Oct., 1638. Richard Swayne lived in Hampton for some years, and his first wife, who bore the unusual name of Basselle, died there 15 July, 1657. He married (2) at Hampton, 15 Sept., 1658, Jane (Godfrey), the widow of George Bunker; who was drowned at Topsfield 26 May, 1658.⁷⁸ Swayne became a Quaker, and was fined and disfranchised therefor in 1659. With his wife and step-children, he removed to Nantucket in 1660, taking with him two of his own children, John and Richard. They were the ancestors of a long line of Nantucket Swains. Richard Swayne, who was born *circa* 1595, died at Nantucket 14 April, 1682.⁷⁹ His wife Jane had predeceased him there 31 Oct., 1662.⁸⁰ For his descendants, *vide* Dow's *Hampton*, pp. 985-7; and Hinchman's *Nantucket Settlers*, vol. II, pp. 152-4, 304.

15. WILLIAM SANDERS [Willi: Sanders]. No trace of this man is to be found on Newbury or Hampton records, and I think the name a mere scrivener's error. He has been presumed to be the same William Sanders as the carpenter who, in 1636, contracted to serve Bellingham and Gibbons for three years, but I find no affirmative evidence that this man had any connection with Hampton. A John Saunders from Ipswich was admitted an inhabitant at Hampton in December, 1639.⁸¹ He was fined in 1643 for "mutines and offensive speeches", and was enjoined to confess his fault at Hampton.⁸² This same year (part of his fine being abated on his petition) he removed to

⁷⁷ Cf. Shipping list of the *Truelove*, 19 Sept., 1635 (*Register*, vol. 14, p. 323), in which appears a Richard Swayne, aged 34. This does not agree with our Richard Swayne's age as given in his deposition in 1662, "aged 67" (*Essex Antiquarian*, vol. 3, p. 171). Swayne's two elder sons came to New England in the *Rebecca*, 9 April, 1635, William aged 16, and Francis aged 14. (*Register*, vol. 14, p. 307).

⁷⁸ George Bunker, who was not akin to him of Charlestown, is called a Huguenot by Savage. His descendants cherish the tradition that the family name was originally *Bon Coeur*.

⁷⁹ *Register*, vol. 7, pp. 181, 261.

⁸⁰ Dow's *Hampton*, p. 17.

⁸¹ *Records of Massachusetts Bay Colony*, vol. 2, p. 32.

Wells, and died at Cape Porpoise in 1670.⁸² Another John Sanders came on the *Confidence* in 1638 from Landford in Wilts,⁸³ and settled in Newbury, soon removing to Salisbury. He married Hester, daughter of the first John Rolfe, returned to Newbury and sometime after 1654 went back to England. In 1674 his letter of attorney to Richard Dole authorized the latter to recover "lands in Salisbury received from their father Rolfe".⁸⁴ At this time he was living in Weeke [Wick], in the parish of Downton. No record exists to show that this man had any connection with Hampton. Another early Hampton settler of similar name was Robert Saunderson, the goldsmith, whose child was baptized in Hampton by Bachiler in 1639. Coming from Watertown, Saunderson lived in Hampton some years, but returned to Watertown, and thence removed to Boston, where he was a partner of John Hull, the mint-master.⁸⁵

16. ROBERT TUCK. Came from Gorleston in Suffolk to New England *circa* 1636. Gorleston, in the hundred of Lothingland, is now a suburb of Yarmouth. The English ancestry of Tuck should be traced,⁸⁶ for he was the forefather of Hon. Amos Tuck and his son Edward Tuck, the Paris banker, who presented its new building to the New Hampshire Historical Society. Robert Tuck settled first in Watertown, but after 1638 lived in Hampton, where he died in 1664.⁸⁷ He kept the tavern, was town clerk, and many times selectman. He left one son, Robert, in England, who appears on the Suffolk Hearth Tax in 1674 at Bungay Boyscott.⁸⁸ In the same tax list we find a John Tucke in Gorleston.⁸⁹ For the descend-

⁸²Will of John Sanders, *Maine Wills*, pp. 18-19.

⁸³*Register*, vol. 14, p. 334; the "wife Sarah" on the shipping list is thought by Hoyt to be a sister Sarah. *Vide* also "*Founders of Mass. Bay*" (1897) *passim*.

⁸⁴Norfolk County Land Records, *Essex Antiquarian*, vol. 13, p. 106.

⁸⁵*Register*, vol. 52, p. 23.

⁸⁶It may be noted here that Norwich wills have not as yet been calendared. They would undoubtedly furnish the English ancestry of many an early settler.

⁸⁷Will of Robert Tuck; *New Hampshire Wills* (State papers, vol. xxvi, pp. 79-81).

⁸⁸*Suffolk Green Books*, vol. 13, pp. 49, 123.

ants of Robert Tuck, *vide* Dow's *Hampton*, pp. 1016-23; and *Tuck Genealogy* (1897).

From these notes it will be seen that of the fifteen original grantees who thus threw in their lot with Stephen Bachiler, two-thirds were from Eastern England. Of the remaining one-third, apparently neighbors of Bachiler in England, but two settled in Hampton. This disproportion between Bachiler's own adherents (from Southern England) became greater before the settlement was actually begun, in 1639. Timothy Dalton, from Woolverstone in Suffolk, with a number of other East Englanders, joined the original band. Bachiler, in his letter of 26 Feb., 1644, scores roundly Dalton's "abuse of the power of the church in his hand, by the maior parte cleaveing to him, being his countrymen & acquaintance in old England". Although the settlement (in Bachiler's honor and at his request) was named Hampton, after Southampton in England, most of the settlers were allied by ties of blood or old friendship to the "reverend, grave and gracious Mr. Dalton". And, as nearly all the Dalton party were freemen, and not all of Bachiler's adherents, the voting power rested firmly with the majority. The ex-communication of 1643 was, therefore, not surprising, although we descendants of Bachiler believe the charges were unfounded.

It is indeed a matter of speculation why these East Englanders allied themselves with Bachiler's adventure in 1638. His influence must have been great to induce them to leave the Norfolk and Suffolk settlements in Watertown and Ipswich. But the narrow limits of the Bay colony began to press too hardly upon the settlers who arrived in New England from 1635 to 1637, and a new settlement appealed to them. The unflagging energy of Bachiler commands our admiration, for to a man of seventy-seven the hardships of such a new settlement would not ordinarily appeal. He and his son-in-law Hussey were comfortably established at Newbury,⁵⁹ and must have been loth to leave that spot. But Bachiler, a confirmed egoist,

⁵⁹They sold their houses and lands in Newbury "for six-score pounds" on 5 June, 1649 (Newbury Propr's Records, vol. I, fo. 48; Currier, p. 45).

was still seeking to found a colony of his own. As he says in his letter of 26 Feb., 1643:—⁶⁰

"So, said I to my wife, considering what a calling I had some 14 yeres agone * * * thinking to have rested at Newtowne * * * the Lord shou'd me thence by another calling to Sagust, from Sagust to Newbury, then from Newbury to Hampton".

Truly, an uneasy, restless spirit, never to find that haven he dreamed of.

It is worth noting that five of the sixteen grantees never settled in Hampton: Cromwell and Scullard remained in Newbury; Osgood removed to Andover; Sargent to Amesbury, while of Sanders we find no record.

Dow argues that the settlement of Hampton was co-eval with the grant.⁶¹ The records which I have seen lead me to believe that while some preparatory work may have been done in the fall of 1638, no actual settlement was made before the spring or summer of 1639. The first page of baptisms in the Hampton town records was evidently written by Bachiler himself. A copy from the Town Record, vol. I, fo. 72, follows:—

John the sonne of Christopher Hussey & Theodate his wife was
baptized at Lin on the last day of ye last mo : A^o 1635.
Mary the daughter of the said Christopher & Theodate was baptized
at Newbury on ye 2d of ye 2d month 1638.
Hanna the daughter of John Crosse & Anne his wife was baptized
at Newbury the 9th of ye 8th mo: 1638.
Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Swaine & Basell his wife was
baptized at Newbnry ye same 9th day.
John the sonne of John Moulton & Anne his wife was baptized at
Newbury the — day of ye first mo: 1638. [1638-9].
Peter the sonne of Edward Johnson & Mary his wife was baptized
at Winnicunnet ye —.
Mary the daughter of Robert Saundson & Lydia his wife was bap-
tized at Hampton the 29th of ye 8th mo: Ano 1639.
Susanna the daughter of Thomas Jones & Abigail his wife was
baptized at Hampton the same 29th day.
Thomas the sonne of Thomas Moulton & Martha his wife was bap-
tized at Hampton the 24th of the 9th mo : 1639.

From this it will be seen that children were baptized by Bachiler in Newbury as late as March, 1639. The first

⁶⁰Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., Fourth Series, vol. VII, p. 102.

⁶¹Dow's *Hampton*, pp. 10-11.

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baptism at Winnicunnet was probably in the summer of 1639. The first baptism under the new name of Hampton was in October, 1639.

Winthrop records that the autumn of 1638 was marked with continuous rain and snow: and in December, 1638, a tempest of wind and snow exceeding all they had experienced. Many were frozen to death, and the high tides cast away several coasting vessels. The early months of 1639 were marked with like extremes of cold and a severe earthquake was felt. While this inclement weather did not, we may imagine, damp Bachiler's spirit, it was not ideal for a new plantation. Arguing from these premises, we may conclude that the actual settlement was not made before May or June, 1639.

In closing this article, which it is hoped other genealogists will supplement, attention is directed to the need for printing more of the local court and probate records and the records showing conveyances of land. Too much praise cannot be given to the Essex Institute in making available for general search the court records of Essex County and of Old Norfolk County, and the probate records of Essex County just beginning. It is by these means that our early settlers can best be traced, and the clues therein contained are invaluable.

In England the research of the late Henry F. Waters, Lothrop Withington and J. Henry Lea are familiar to all students of genealogy. Their invaluable genealogical manuscripts have been acquired by the Essex Institute, and are now available for research at its rooms in Salem. Those of us whose researches at Somerset House twenty-five years ago were aided by Mr. Waters, recall with sincere affection that genial antiquarian. No genealogist has done so much,—perhaps none will ever do so much,—in identifying the English ancestry of Americans as Henry Fitzgilbert Waters.

At present the War of Nations is attracting every man and every dollar. But when that is over, may it not be hoped that Americans will attack this task with their usual vigor and system? It would seem possible to raise here a fund large enough to calendar and abstract the probate registers of every English see from which our early settlers may have come. Or is this a mere genealogist's day-dream?



